

Remarks

This is in response to the Office Action mailed on March 13, 2003. Claims 1 and 4 have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer. Claims 2, 5-7, 20, 22, and 44 have been editorially amended. Claims 53 and 54 have been added, claim 53 incorporating subject matter from canceled claims 1 and 4, and claim 54 being supported, for example, at page 23, lines 15-19 of the present application. No new matter has been added. Claims 2, 3, and 5-54 remain pending. Reconsideration and allowance of all claims are respectfully requested.

I. Drawing Objections

In section 1 of the Office Action, the drawing were objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a) for failing to show the positioning member for fixing a condensed-state confirming means as recited by claim 4. This objection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 4 has been canceled. However, new claims 53 and 54 each recite a positioning member. One example embodiment of a positioning member is illustrated as positioning pin 107 used to indicate a reference position for setting a condensed-state confirming means 105 at a predetermined position. See page 23, lines 15-19 of the present application. The positioning pin 107 is shown, for example, in Figures 1 and 2 of the present application. Since an example of the positioning member recited by claims 53 and 54 is shown in the drawings, removal of the objection is respectfully requested.

II. Claim Objections

In section 2 of the Office Action, claim 44 was objected to based on an informality. Claim 44 has been amended to address the informality. Reconsideration and removal of the objection are respectfully requested.

III. Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102

In sections 4-6 of the Office Action, claims 1, 4, 5, and 20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Hiramatsu, Japanese Reference No. 4-331942. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 1 and 4 have been canceled without prejudice, and new claim 53 incorporates subject matter from claims 1 and 4. Claim 53 is directed to a light source apparatus including a

light source and a concave mirror for condensing light emitted from the light source. Claim 53 recites that the light source apparatus includes a movable substrate that is set on a bottom plate of the light source apparatus and is movable in a traveling direction of light condensed by the concave mirror, and a concave mirror anchoring plate for anchoring the concave mirror to the movable substrate. Claim 53 further recites a positioning member that is provided on the bottom plate for indicating a reference position for setting a condensed-state confirming means at a predetermined position, wherein the condensed-state confirming means is used when adjusting a position of the concave mirror with respect to the bottom plate.

It can be advantageous to configure a lighting apparatus as recited by claim 53 so that the light source apparatus can be adjusted upon replacement of the light source using a simple procedure and without requiring a large-scale adjusting device. See, for example, page 5, lines 6-12 of the present application.

Hiramatsu is directed to a light source device for a projector. The rejection states that Hiramatsu discloses, on a bottom plate 27, a positioning member 32 (shown in Figure 5). This characterization of Hiramatsu is respectfully traversed.

The reference sign 32 shown in Figure 5 of Hiramatsu denotes a motor (see paragraph 0043 of the partial translation of Hiramatsu), not a positioning member that is provided on the bottom plate for indicating a reference position for setting a condensed-state confirming means at a predetermined position, as recited by claim 53. Further, Hiramatsu fails to disclose or suggest the condensed-state confirming means recited by claim 53.

For at least these reasons, Hiramatsu fails to anticipate claim 53, as well as claims 5 and 20 that depend therefrom. Reconsideration and allowance are respectfully requested.

In sections 7 and 8 of the Office Action, claims 1, 5, and 7 were rejected under section 102(b) as being anticipated by Peck, U.S. Patent No. 5,295,056. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As noted at section 17 of the Office Action, Peck fails to suggest a positioning member that is provided on the bottom plate for indicating a reference position for setting a condensed-state confirming means at a predetermined position, as recited by claim 53. For at least this reason, reconsideration and allowance of claim 53, as well as claims 5 and 7 that depend therefrom, are respectfully requested.

In sections 9 and 10 of the Office Action, claims 24-27 were rejected under section 102(b) as being anticipated by Graham, U.S. Patent No. 1,909,946. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 24 is directed to an adjusting device for adjusting an optical arrangement of a light source apparatus that includes a concave mirror for condensing light, a movable substrate set on a bottom plate, and a concave mirror anchoring plate for anchoring the concave mirror to the movable substrate. Claim 24 further recites that the adjusting device includes an adjusting light source fixing means that is attached to the concave mirror anchoring plate and fixes a center of a luminous part of the adjusting light source at a predetermined optical position with respect to the concave mirror.

Graham is directed to a reflector focusing apparatus. In Graham, a sleeve 27, plate member 57, and flat ring 93 do not function as a light source apparatus including a concave mirror, a movable substrate set on a bottom plate, and a concave anchoring plate for anchoring a concave mirror to a movable substrate, as recited by claim 24. The sleeve 27, plate member 57, and flat ring 93 disclosed by Graham are not part of the light source apparatus, but are instead separate components.

Therefore, in Graham it is necessary to detach the concave mirror "a" shown in Figure 2 from the adjustment device after adjustment and attach the concave mirror to the mirror anchoring plate within a light source apparatus. Therefore, the position of the concave mirror within the adjustment device must correspond exactly to the position of the concave mirror in the light source apparatus, or the optical axis of light emitted from the light source apparatus of Graham will be inaccurate.

In contrast, the adjusting device configured as recited by claim 24 does not exhibit this problem, since the bottom plate, movable substrate, and concave mirror anchoring plate are incorporated as components of the light source apparatus.

For at least these reasons, claim 24, as well as claims 25-27 that depend therefrom, should be allowable. Favorable reconsideration is respectfully requested.

IV. Claims Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103

In sections 12-15 of the Office Action, claims 2 and 3 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peck in view of Blaisdell et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,388,679. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Blaisdell is cited solely for disclosing leaf springs of a given thickness. This characterization of Blaisdell is not conceded. However, assuming Blaisdell does disclose the noted leaf springs, Blaisdell fails to remedy the shortcomings of Peck noted above with respect to claim 53. Claims 2 and 3 depend from claim 53 and should be allowable for at least the same reasons. Reconsideration and allowance of claims 2 and 3 are respectfully requested.

In sections 16-18, claim 4 was rejected under section 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peck in view of Guillaume, U.S. Patent No. 4,110,036. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 4 has been canceled, and subject matter from claim 4 has been incorporated into claim 53. The rejection states that Guillaume discloses a positioning member 26, 27 shown in Figure 1. However, the reference signs 26 and 27 shown in Figure 1 of Guillaume denote a control handle 27 and a support 26 (see column 2, lines 52-55 of Guillaume), not a positioning member as recited by claim 53. Guillaume discloses that the support 26 includes a control handle 27 enabling a camera 22 to be moved along a rack fixed to fails 2, 3. Column 2, lines 52-55 of Guillaume. Therefore, the support 26 and control handle 27 do not function as a positioning member that is provided on the bottom plate for indicating a reference position for setting a condensed-state confirming means at a predetermined position, as recited by claim 53. Consideration and allowance of claim 53 are respectfully requested.

In sections 19-21, claims 6, 20, and 22 were rejected under section 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peck in view of Foley, U.S. Patent No. 1,408,875. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Foley is cited solely for disclosing use of an arc lamp for producing bright projection illumination. This characterization of Foley is not conceded. However, assuming Foley does disclose use of an arc lamp, Foley fails to remedy the shortcomings of Peck noted above with respect to claim 53. Claims 6, 20, and 22 depend from claim 53 and should be allowable for at least the same reasons. Reconsideration and allowance of claims 6, 20, and 22 are respectfully requested.

In sections 22-24, claims 29 and 30 were rejected as being unpatentable over Graham. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 29 and 30 depend from claim 24 and should be allowable for at least the same reasons provided above with respect to claim 24. Reconsideration and allowance are respectfully requested.

V. Allowable Subject Matter

In sections 25-27 of the Office Action, the Examiner noted that claims 8-19, 21, 23, 31-43, and 45-52 were allowed and claims 28 and 44 were allowable if rewritten. Applicants appreciate the Examiner's assistance in identifying allowable subject matter. All claims should now be in condition for allowance.


VI. Conclusion

In view of the above amendments and remarks, all claims are now in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration in the form of a Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested. The Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned attorney with any questions regarding this application.

Respectfully submitted,
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